FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA ON U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION ON LATIN AMERICA

AU121814 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 12 Aug 82

["The Policy of Aggression and Interventions Escalates" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 12 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- The resolution approved by the U.S. Senate according to which the United States can send its troops to Central America and the Caribbean Basin is another dangerous step in the escalation of the policy of aggression and interventions pursued by President Reagan's government.

The resolution has three obvious aims: new aggressive acts against Cuba, stifling the antiimperialist national liberation movement in Latin America and holding anti-people's suppressing regimes to power by the force of the U.S. weapon.

This resolution violates all norms of the international law brutally and unceremoniously. It is in overt contradiction to the UN Charter. The resolution gives the opportunity to the warmongering and aggressive administration of President Reagan to send after a unilateral decision U.S. armed forces to any Latin American state, to violate its sovereignty and independence, to openly interfere with the internal affairs of the countries of Latin America by the position of force. This is a policy shameful for our time.

The resolution was adopted together with the stepped up hostile and slanderous campaign of official Washington against Cuba and with the overt threats of aggressive acts against her. The resolution has one sole "argument": Cuba is posing a threat to the U.S. security. An "argument" which cannot be accepted by the common sense.

If there is any force which poses a threat to the security of other states in Latin America, to violate their national independence, territorial integrity and state sovereignty, it is the very United States which maintains illegally its troops on the Guantanamo base on the territory of Cuba without the consent of the Cuban Government and against the will of the Cuban people.

There is ground for the sober-thinking Americans to have fears that the resolution adopted by the Senate can be used as the "Tonkin Resolution" after which the United States launched attacks in the Gulf of Tonkin and blamed Vietnam for this in order to begin it. [as received]

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE HELD

Deputy Minister Interviewed

AU121238 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] The international conference of representatives involved in the communication system of Bulgaria, Kuwait, Turkey, Iraq and Syria began at the Europe Hotel in Sofia yesterday. Dimitut Trifonov, representative of RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial staff, interviewed Engineer Ivan Marinov, deputy minister of communications, who said the following:

The international consultative committee for telegraphs and telephones, attached to the United Nations, has drawn up a plan for the development of communications in the world. A part of this plan also is the regional plan for the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The latter plan includes the further development of the telecommunications of the countries who are participating in the present conference. A plan has already been formed based on research done by specialists who have studied in detail the main trends in the development of telecommunications in this region.

Question: What kind of practical matters are going to be discussed at the conference?

Answer: The basic idea of the conference is to build up the telecommunication networks among our countries and to set up a transcontinental main trunk line in Europe via Sofia, Ankara, Damascus, Baghdad and Kuwait which will continue by cable across the ocean to India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Australia, Sumatra and Malaysia.

The building of a powerful telecommunication system on Bulgarian territory for transit and direct links with other countries will also be discussed. A television channel for telecasting Intervision and Eurovision programs will also be set up. Besides the establishment of business contacts, however, the telecommunications trunk line will also contribute to mutually drawing our peoples closer together and will shorten the distances between them. With its geographical situation Bulgaria will become a natural center in the communications sphere.

BTA Reviews Conference

AU121917 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Through Bulgaria -- a Mighty Telecommunicative Mainroad" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 12 (BTA) -- This evening a protocol on the results of the meeting between representatives of the administrations of the communications of Bulgaria, Kuwait, Turkey, Iraq and Syria was signed here.

Discussions went on the direct and transit earth telecommunications on the highway Europe Syria-Ankara-Damascus-Baghdad-Kuwait and further through the transcontinental cable across the Indian Ocean towards Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia up to Australia. Reviewed was the way in which this extraordinarily large scale telecommunication highway will be implemented. Discussed were the possibilities for the establishment of communication systems ensured by earth radio relay cable lines in order for new communication links between the countries participants in the meeting to be set up in the very first stage.

Discussions also went on questions related to the setting up of stable telecommunications on the territory of Bulgaria for transit and direct links towards these states. A television channel for transmitting the programmes of the Intervision and Eurovision will also be set up.

The international consultative committee of the telegraphs and the telephones with the UNO [United Nations Organization] has developed a plan for the development of the communication in the world. A part of it is also the regional plan for the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle East. In it the further development of the communications of the countries-participants in this meeting in Sofia are also included. On the basis of the researches of the specialists a project in which a thorough analysis of the chief trends for the development of cable communications in this region has already been made. Thanks to her geographical position Bulgaria will be turned into a natural centre in the sphere of communications.

SPANISH CP CHAIRMAN VACATIONS IN VARNA

Received by Zhivkov

AU121323 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] At the Evksinograd residence in Varna Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During the cordial and friendly talks, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Dolores Ibarruri reaffirmed the two parties' readiness to continue developing the relationship of friendship and solidarity between the BCP and the Spanish Communist Party in the interest of peace, democracy and socialism and also in the interest of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Spanish peoples.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Dolores Ibarruri for her great contribution to the struggle against fascism, for democracy and socialism and to the development of the friendly ties between the BCP and the Spanish Communist Party. Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitru Stanishev and Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, attended the ceremony.

Awarded Dimitrov Order

AU121633 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Varna, August 12 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council decorated Mrs Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party with the Order of Georgi Dimitrov.

She has been awarded this high distinction for her great contribution to the struggle against fascism, imperialism and the reactionary forces, to peace, democracy and socialism, to the development of the friendly relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party.

In his message of greetings when conferring the order Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the Bulgarian communists respect deeply and appraise the heroic apassionaria, one of the most outstanding women fighters of the international communist and workers' movement, who in the course of more than six decades has fought selflessly for the triumph of the great communist ideal and for the happiness of her people.

"Together with the unforgettable Jose Dias and with the great number of Spanish revolutionaries of the 30-ies, you have creatively applied the idea for a united people's antifascist and antiimperialist front developed by Georgi Dimitrov and the Communist International, an ideal which led to the victory of the National Front in 1936 on Spanish land", he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov underlined Mrs Ibarruri's merits for mobilizing and uniting the Spanish communists against the fascist dictatorship, for strengthening and deepening the democracy in Spain of today, for the defence of the rights of the working class and the working people, for consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

Mrs Dolores Ibarruri said in reply that she received the Order of Georgi Dimitrov as an award for the whole Spanish people, fighting for democracy and social progress.

Between the Bulgarian and Spanish people there is something which unites them, she said, and this is Georgi Dimitrov's activity who was loved by everybody and from whom all of us learnt to be communists. The memory of Georgi Dimitrov who is our great friend and great teacher, will continue to live in our time. We thank you very much for that you have created a man like Georgi Dimitrov who rendered us a priceless help in our struggle against fascism.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV

For an interview with Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, headlined "Eliminating Military Trouble Spots" and published in the 4 August Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian, page 5, see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1.

BRIEFS

GEORGIEV 100TH BIRTHDAY MARKED -- The 100th birth anniversary of Kimon Georgiev [a founder of the Fatherland Front and postwar premier] was marked at a festive meeting in Sofia on 11 August. The meeting was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Tsola Dragoycheva and Georgi Atansov. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82 AU]

LEGAL AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIETS

LD121808 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union signed here on Thursday a new agreement on legal aid in civil, family and penal affairs, which replaces a similar agreement concluded on August 31, 1957.

The agreement contains new articles concerning the legal capacity of citizens and juridical persons, personal relations and property rights of married couples, parents and children, the manner of marriage and divorce, claiming of property rights, and the like.

The document was signed by Soviet Justice Minister Vladimir Terebilov and Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union Cestimir Lovetinsky.

ISRAELI COMPLICITY IN PARIS ATTACK IMPLIED

AU121034 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 82 p 7

[Paris correspondent Miroslav Courton's commentary: "Who Is Served by the Attack?"]

[Text] On Monday shortly after 1300 hours in the Rue des Rosiers a commando of four men opened fire on the guests of a restaurant belonging to a prominent figure of the Paris Jewish community. The toll: 6 dead and 12 wounded. The gunmen succeeded in escaping. Ibrahim as-Sus, the PLO representative in France, resolutely condemned the attack, together with other Arab organizations, the French Government and all political parties.

Nevertheless, shortly thereafter a wave of anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian sentiments was unleashed in France and other Western countries, connected even with threats to kill Arabs. Even though no details are known, some bourgeois newspapers and reactionaries lost no time in accusing Arabs and, to be more precise, Palestinians of having committed the attack. The wave of accusations even hit France itself because, as the spokesman for the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared, the "anti-Israeli atmosphere" in France encourages "extremist elements." By "anti-Israeli atmosphere" Tel Aviv understands the fact that France supports the just PLO demand for self-determination.

The perpetrators of the crime are still unknown -- like, incidentally, in a number of similar cases in the past. In this situation one cannot avoid the question: Who has been served by the attack: It is obvious that at a time when the overwhelming part of the world public expresses solidarity with the people of Palestine, who are being systematically exterminated by Israel, and the protests are spreading, in an unprecedented way, in Israel itself, the Paris attack cannot but harm the Palestinians' interests and prestige.

Seen objectively, only the Zionists are served by the Paris attack, which adds grist to the mill of the aggressive Israeli ruling circles. They claim that Palestinians cannot be negotiated with, that the PLO is a "terrorist organization." The gunmen helped Israeli propaganda to divert attention from the crimes being committed by the Israeli Army in Lebanon and from other acts of terrorism and genocide against the Palestinians. At the same time, they helped to trip up those who are seeking the implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative -- the PLO.

It is clear who will cash in politically on the attack. Like 2 months ago when an assassination attempt in London served as one of the pretexts for Israel's "act of retaliation" in Lebanon, also in the case of the Paris attack Tel Aviv is the only one that stands to profit. It must also be called to mind that Israeli secret services have never hesitated to resort to bloody provocations and murders -- whose victims, not rarely, were also Israelis or Jewish representatives -- to justify the terrorism on a large scale being practised by the Israeli state.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD121308 Prague CTK in English 1142 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Dr Karel Hruza, head of the Church Affairs Secretariat of the Government Presidium Office, has pointed at the broad religious freedoms in Czechoslovakia and the care devoted by the state to the maintenance of church buildings, appreciated the activity of the Pacem in Terris association of Catholic clergy, and stressed that Czechoslovakia does not evade talks with the Vatican, in an article carried by the weekly TVORBA in its latest issue.

Various slanderous press campaigns assert that Czechoslovakia evades talks with the Vatican, but these talks have been going on since 1964. They have solved a number of problems, for instance, agreement has been reached on the nomination of new Roman Catholic bishops of Czech and Slovak dioceses. Nor is Czechoslovakia avoiding talks at this time, Dr Hruza said.

Both sides would benefit if Pope John Paul II put a final end to the cold-war stage which yielded the appointment of several secret bishops for Czechoslovak territory. It would be an act of goodwill if John Paul II ended the existence of secret bishops, he said.

The further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican depends on a realistic approach of the Vatican diplomacy. The Czechoslovak side wants to maintain constructive character of the talks and the principles of mutual respect. However, Czechoslovakia cannot accept such proposals as are at variance with the principles of Czechoslovak laws applying to relations between churches and the Czechoslovak state.

Karel Hruza went on to stress that the Czechoslovak Constitution fully guarantees the freedom of religion, but at the same time stipulates that religious faith or conviction cannot be a reason for anybody to refuse to do his civil duty imposed by the law. These legal norms have stood well their test in practice - they are the optimum political platform for the solution of all questions related to church affairs, and they have created the biggest prerequisites for full religious life of Czechoslovak believers.

The broad freedom of religion is proved inter alia by the fact that eighteen churches and religious society exist in Czechoslovakia. The everyday needs of Czechoslovak believers are served by 4,860 clergymen, priests, preachers and others, who receive from the state a regular salary equal to the average salary of the Czechoslovak citizen.

The Czechoslovak state spends big amounts on repairs and maintenance of church buildings -- 201 million crowns were earmarked for this purpose in the 1981 budget. At this time, 24 churches are being repaired in Prague alone. Czechoslovakia's six theological faculties have a total of 610 students this year. The churches publish the Bible, hymnbooks, missals, church calendars and periodicals. A total of 27 various church journals come out in Czechoslovakia now. The paper KATOLICKE NOVINY is published in 120,000 copies in Czech and 130,000 copies in Slovak.

Czechoslovak state bodies do not ask aby citizen if he belongs to a church or religious society. No state form, document, or questionnaire, or school certificate includes a section concerning religion, Dr. Hruza continued.

"Many Catholic clergymen in Czechoslovakia were justifiably surprised by the fact that several cardinals did not hesitate to issue in Rome last March a bull prohibiting clergymen to take part in peace movements and associations. The clergymen ask why a Catholic priest in Czechoslovakia may not -- in the view of the Vatican -- associate in his peace organization, why he may not show actively his love of his own nation, be pleased in public by the successes of his homeland, and support the road taken by the majority of Czechoslovak citizens."

Some cardinals in Rome would like to dissolve the Catholic clergymen's association Pacem in Terris. It is inconvenient to them, because it actively supports its nation, the peace policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, and disagrees with the treacherous activity of the church emigrants, because the Catholic clergymen associations show in practice their positive attitude to socialist Czechoslovakia, Dr. Hruza said and added that Czechoslovak leading officials have many times highly appreciated the patriotic and peace activity of the association Pacem in Terris.

It is characteristic that while some cardinals would like to see the association Pacem in Terris dissolved, the Vatican's ban does not apply to groups of clergymen who granted active support to the "Solidarity" organization in Poland, Karel Hruza said.

On the contrary, the Vatican tolerates the subversive activity of many Polish clergymen.

"Is it not so that the Vatican gives a possibility to exist only to those clergymen's organizations which attack socialism and, on the contrary, bans those institutions. [Words indistinct] clergymen which support peace and social progress?" Karel Hruza asked.

RUDE PRAVO ON VASIL BILAK'S 65TH BIRTHDAY

AU121050 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Vladimir Gerloch article: "Truth Will Remain Truth; on Comrade Vasil Bilak's Life Jubilee"]

[Excerpts] To do nothing that could harm the party, the working people, or the cause of socialism in our country and the world -- to decide and act in harmony with one's communist convictions, with the communist truth -- this is how one could most aptly characterize Vasil Bilak's political path from its beginnings up to the present.

His personal ties with the Czech workers class and the Czech nation were so firm that he could not but condemn the breaking up of the republic by Hitlerite fascism and its helpers from the [Slovak] People's Party. His patriotic and internationalist convictions led him to take an active part in the Slovak national uprising, and led him into the ranks of the Communist Party.

After our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army a new period began in Comrade Bilak's life. His political activity continued to grow, he performed a number of party and public functions, he won over and organized the working people for building a new life. Particularly difficult tasks awaited him in his native Presov area, where he became secretary, and in autumn 1953 leading secretary, of the Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL). It had been one of the most backward regions before the war; it had almost no industry and complicated nationality relations. Moreover, it was necessary to rectify the mistakes of the preceding regional leadership, which had permitted gross violations of the voluntary principle in establishing agricultural cooperatives.

Comrade Bilak successfully accomplished the tasks entrusted to him, and the party charged him with new functions. He was elected CPCZ and CPSL Central Committee member and he became commissioner for education and culture in the Slovak National Council, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council, and member of the CSSR Government. In 1962 he was elected secretary, and in 1968 leading secretary, of the CPSL Central Committee; the same year he was elected CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member. In that period, too, there were moments when it was not at all easy to fight for communist truth. But Comrade Bilak did not hesitate to undertake these battles. He exerted great effort for achieving the rehabilitation of comrades Karol Schmidke, Gustav Husak, Ladislav Novomesky and others who had been unjustly sentenced as "bourgeois nationalists." He attributed great importance to the correct solution of the nationality question. He did not hesitate to oppose subjectivist methods of making decisions, which characterized the period when the party was headed by Antonin Novotny. Very typical was his speech at the December 1967 session of the CPCZ Central Committee. But, at the same time, he battled uncompromisingly against rightwing attempts to abuse the criticism of these mistakes in order to attack the party and denigrate the socialist achievements.

Under the complicated conditions of 1968, when rightwing opportunist forces were gradually seizing one position after another, Vasil Bilak organized, together with other comrades who had remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism, an uncompromising fight against the oncoming counterrevolution. He defended the interests of the workers class, of the people, of the communist party. His undaunted attitude and actions at a time when everything was at stake won him the justified respect of his friends and the esteem of everybody who knew him well. Comrade Bilak's statements at congresses and conferences of communist and workers parties and in negotiations with representatives of revolutionary and progressive forces all over the world always receive a wide echo and won him esteem and high authority. But he has also earned the anger and hatred of the anticommunist camp. And no wonder. For Vasil Bilak, one of the closest collaborators of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, is one of the comrades who did not fearfully retreat from hardships when it was necessary to overcome the crisis caused by the counterrevolutionaries, to renew the party's Marxist-Leninist character, and ensure the further socialist advance of our country. If these difficult tasks could be accomplished in a relatively short time, the merit for this also lies with Comrade Vasil Bilak.

A significant feature of Comrade Bilak's personality is his effort to consistently implement the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, the specific expression of which is, above all, the attitude toward the Soviet Union. For him these principles are a matter of profound conviction, a matter of heart and mind. There is no statement or article where he does not stress the unity of socialist patriotism and poletarian internationalism.

Let us recall the words spoken by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, in high appreciation of Comrade Bilak's lifelong work! "Our party can be proud of having reared a proletarian boy from an East Slovak village into a brilliant communist, outstanding party worker and fighter, who even today is playing a most positive role in the leadership of our party and state."

BRIEFS

FIELD WORK PROGRESS -- As of 9 August, cereals were harvested from 1.3 million hectares, which is 58.3 percent of the entire area under cultivation. In the Czech Socialist Republic they were reaped from 47.3 percent of the area and in Slovakia from 84.6 percent. As of the same day, the rape harvest was 95.7 percent complete country-wide (94.2 percent in the Czech lands and 100 percent in Slovakia) and straw gathered from 68.5 percent (62 percent in the Czech lands and 74.8 percent in Slovakia). [Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Aug 82 p 3 AU]

CZECH RAPE SHORTFALL FORESEEN -- In the Czech Socialist Republic, rape remains to be harvested from around 4,000 hectares. The preliminary harvest results show that the procurement plan for rape in the Czech Socialist Republic will be fulfilled only 85 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

DAILY OBSERVES 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN WALL

LD130930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0105 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published on Friday a leading article entitled "The 13th of August and the Peace of Europe." The text of the article is as follows:

As far as we are concerned, there is nothing more important than peace. This was said by Erich Honecker at the fourth SED Central Committee meeting and it has been the main substance of GDR foreign policy since it was founded in 1949. In view of NATO's arms drive policy, and in particular that of the United States, the GDR's peace policy is increasing in importance. The measures taken on 13 August 1961 occupy an important position in this respect. A serious threat to peace was overcome by the firm and resolute action of the GDR and its allies.

On this historic day, we placed the GDR state frontier with West Berlin under firm control and also strengthened the protection of the frontier with the FRG. In this way an imperialist attack was foiled. The strategy of German imperialism after its defeat in World War II planned first to isolate the Western occupation zones against the Soviet one and revive imperialism in its own state. This is what happened. Then the next major step, the subjugation of the socialist German state under the domination of imperialism, was to follow. In 1961, the revanchist forces in Bonn felt that the time had come to carry out their plan.

How was this to proceed? The open frontier was ruthlessly used to do extreme damage to our country. They wanted to bleed it to death economically. The imperialist mass media tried with concentrated effort and intensive work to cause uncertainty, panic and counter-revolutionary unrest in the GDR. "Order" was then supposed to be established by a "police action" by the Bundeswehr. This was naturally supposed to be the old capitalist order, the draft of which already existed in the plan of the so-called Research Advisory Council of the FRG Government. These adventurist plans at that time threatened the socialist GDR. At the same time they were a threat to European peace.

What would be the sense of a revolution which could not defend itself against counter-revolution? It was our socialist duty to thwart the attack in time. It was also our duty to place the GDR frontier, and at the same time the frontiers of the socialist community of states, under control and thus save peace in Europe. We fulfilled our duty and in so doing we acted in agreement with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact and with their active support.

The action began on 13 August, at zero hour. It was carefully planned and ran according to the plan. Units of the National People's Army, together with combat groups of the working class, Frontier Police and People's Police, occupied the frontier. A photograph published by the press at that time shows combat groups of armed men forming a protective line in front of the Brandenburg Gate through which the Bundeswehr had intended to move in "with fife and drum." At once glance one could see what the situation really was.

What were the results of the action? For one thing, the acute threat of war was banned and peace stabilized. There was naturally a great cry of outrage by the instigators of the action against the GDR. A lot of what was heard at that time from West European countries, however, sounded more like a sigh of relief. The hazardous plans brewed in the FRG were thwarted. As far as the GDR was concerned, it gained peace, security and calm which it needed to continue successfully the development of socialism and to gain the strength which once again is carrying weight for the cause of peace.

As a result of the 13 August measures, important principles of international law were promoted in practice: the principle of respect for sovereignty, non-interference, the inviolability of frontiers. Observance of these principles at that time had to be enforced, but this started a process which finally led to their being recognized by treaty and advanced the cause of peaceful coexistence. In the 1972 basic treaty between the GDR and FRG the sovereignty of both German states and the inviolability of the frontier between them was laid down. In the Helsinki Final Act, the European states as well as the United States and Canada committed themselves to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The lessons of 13 August 1961 must give pause for thought especially at the present time when once again the imperialist policy of confrontation, NATO's arms drive, the policy of interference and sanctions are assuming an increasingly aggressive character. They testify that the strength and determination of socialism proved itself in securing peace. Aggression did not win. A stand was made for the development of peaceful coexistence. Neither must a new policy of confrontation succeed. The results of detente must not be risked but must be defended and developed.

As a result of the 13 August measures, an important connection became clear: Only respect for the GDR as an independent state, for its sovereignty and integrity makes possible steps for the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. This still applies today and in the future. The process of normalization can only be continued under conditions of peace and by strictly observing the sovereignty and equality of the two German states.

Reason and good will, said Erich Honecker at the fourth SED Central Committee meeting, "are the basis for a positive development in international relations." It is more necessary than ever to maintain cool reasoning and good will today. Arms drive and confrontation politicians have dangerously heated the atmosphere. U.S. military policy wants to establish Europe as the theater of war which is suitable for a "limited nuclear war." We have learned the lessons of World War II: No war should ever again start on German soil. In the same way: No war should ever be allowed to spread from outside onto German soil, onto our whole continent.

On 13 August 1961, the GDR did a great service for preserving peace. Since then it has strengthened itself as a stable socialist state and today forms a cornerstone of peace in Europe. Reason and good will guides its active policy for security and cooperation. Security of peace is to a large extent the security of frontiers. That is why we use the occasion of this historic date to express the thanks of the entire people to all soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and all members of combat groups of the working class, who reliably protect our frontier and socialism, and thus help to preserve peace.

HONECKER RETURNS FROM USSR VACATION 12 AUG

LD121938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who made a short visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to the GDR this evening.

DEPUTY MINISTER WELCOMES VISITING SOVIET SHIPS

LD121850 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The deputy defense minister, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, has praised the current visit to the GDR of a flotilla from the Soviet Baltic Fleet as an expression of the unbreakable class and fighting alliance. During a talk in Berlin with the commander of the fleet, Adm Ivan Kapitanets, Colonel General Streletz said the visit will contribute to the further strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples and their armed forces.

The two men earlier laid wreaths at the Soviet memorial in Berlin-Treptow and visited the state frontier with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate.

SED CC GREETS USSR'S KISELEV ON HIS BIRTHDAY

AU120933 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has conveyed congratulations to Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, on his 65th birthday. The greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Tikhon Yakovlevich!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf I convey to you cordial congratulations on your 65th birthday.

Our party appreciates your great work in the collective of the CPSU leadership and at the head of the Communist Party of Belorussia, as well as your close affinity with the SED and the GDR.

We wish you great new successes, health, creative vigor and personal well-being in your further responsible work, in particular in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

PRISONERS EMPLOYED FOR EXPORT PRODUCTION

DW121127 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Dispatch signed LGN.]

[Text] Nuremberg, 11 Aug -- The discussion on the employment of prisoners -- including political prisoners -- in the Soviet Union for the construction of the natural-gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe might lead to the question of why the work assignments of GDR prisoners -- from which inter-German trade, for example, has already profited in times of a CDU/CSU government -- have so far not attracted the same attention as have those in the prisons and "corrective labor colonies" of the Soviet Union. Obviously the list published by the West Berlin "working group 13 August" which contains the names of the people-owned enterprises (VEB) of the GDR that employ all able prisoners in the GDR prisons for the production of goods destined for exports to the West has hardly been noted. The working group had presented this list, for example, on the occasion of the "international Sakharov hearing" in Washington in late September, 1979.

About 5,000 Germans are currently incarcerated in GDR prisons for political reasons. Considering the administration of justice in the Soviet Union, an estimate of the number of prisoners there is more difficult. The organization for helping prisoners, Amnesty International, whose London headquarters is highly respected because of the reliability of its data, said in a survey issued in November, 1975, that the total number of prisoners in the Soviet Union must be estimated at "at least 1 million." The number of prisoners for reasons of conscience is "at least 10,000," according to the organization.

About 5,000 Political Prisoners

As for the administration of justice in the GDR, the above-mentioned number of about 5,000 prisoners may be considered realistic. Since the convicts are obligated to work under the provisions of the GDR administration of justice -- just as prisoners are under the administration of justice in the Soviet Union -- the approximately 5,000 political prisoners in the GDR, too, are working for the state planned economy there. The VSB's Carl von Ossietzky electrical component parts, the Burg clothing factory, the Burg woodworking industry and the Brandenburg gear works, for example, maintain production facilities in the Trankenburg prison.

The VEB Burg woodworking industry, for example, supplies department stores and mail-order companies in the Federal Republic with kitchen furniture and other commodities. A state plant has parts of engines produced in the Brandenburg prison which are exported to Switzerland and the Netherlands. Obviously there is not a single Praktica camera sold in the West, at large, and in the Federal Republic, in particular, in whose production prisoners did not participate. The VEB Pentacon-Dresden camera works is using the prisoners of the Cottbus prison, in which largely political prisoners are held, in a three-shift system. According to some reports, prisoners are punished with confinement upon failure to fulfill their work norms.

So far the names of 32 people-owned enterprises have become known which maintain branches in GDR prisons. Of these enterprises at least 13 produce commodities slated not only for domestic use and export to the East but also for sale in the West. The goods to be mentioned in particular are hunting weapons, parts for the shipbuilding industry in the Scandinavian countries, synthetic-material parts for electric motors, sewing machine needles, refrigerators, bed linen and ladies' stockings. In the Hoheneck prison for women in Saxony the convicted women are working for the VEB's Planet Linen Factory and ESDA fine stocking factory." There, the pressure of quota fulfillment in particular leads to complaints by the convicts.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL GRAIN REQUIREMENTS -- While in this year's grain harvest Cottbus, [name indistinct], Potsdam and Frankfurt/Oder bezirkes are about to wind up the harvest, the last fifth of the acreage is being tackled in Migdeburg, Halle, Leipzip, Neubrandenburg, Schwerin and Dresden bezirkes. Neubrandenburg Bezirk has 50,000 hectares of grain left to be harvested. In all, the GDR requires 2.8 million tons of grain for the consumer supply, a per-capita supply of 165 kilograms in various forms ranging from bread to starch and spirits; in fact, more than 180 different products are based on grain. Grain is the principal component for the production of mixed feed. Extremely great efforts are demanded of the LPG peasants and frameworkers with the increase in the demand for livestock productions and the simultaneous reduction, and ultimate discontinuation, of imports of grain and feed. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 12 Aug 82 DW]

AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN -- On 10 August Carl Gustaf VXI, king of Sweden, received Wolfgang Kiesewetter, ambassador of the GDR to Sweden, for his farewell visit. The king praised the positive development of relations between the two states. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ARRESTS, SENTENCING OF OPPONENTS

Former Internees Reinterned

LD121546 Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 11 Aug -- Some of the people who were among the 1221 people released from internment and were granted leaves last month under Gen. Jaruzelski's decree were found to resume activities incompatible with state security, and were re-interned, an Interior Ministry communique said today.

Among those re-interned are Wlodzimierz Jeckowski, employee of the Fazos plant in Tarnowskie Gory, who was granted a leave from his internment centre last month, Taseusz Han, employee of the Chwalowice mine, who was released from internment, and Antoni Tajer, an employee of the Boleslaw Bierut steel mill in Czestochona.

Gdansk Groups Exposed

LD121542 Warsaw PAP in English 1449 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 12 Aug -- On August 11 and 12, functionaries of the security services and the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Gdansk exposed two groups carrying out illegal activity on behalf of Solidarnosc. In the tri-city of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot, the groups were printing and distributing illegal publications containing false information that aimed to incite public disquiet.

The security services and the militia officials liquidated the printing equipment, seized propaganda materials prepared for distribution and the documentation of the groups' structure. Investigation into this case is now in progress under the supervision of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Two Sentenced in Rzeszow

LD122030 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 12 Aug -- The Military Court of Warsaw tried in assizes in Rzeszow Wladyslaw Stefan Zielinski and Jan Zielinski of Rozalin, Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, for elaborating and distributing leaflets with false information last April likely to sow public unrest. The court desisted from summary procedure, and sentenced W.S. Zielinski to two years in prison and Jan Zielinski to one and a half years in prison suspended for 4 years and a fine of 15,000 zlotys.

Former PZPR Official Convicted

PM130901 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 29 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[By telephone from Konrad Strzelewicz in Warsaw: "Dolce Vita in Nowy Targ -- For the Last Time: Wit Wojtowicz Sentenced in Absentia to 7 Years' Imprisonment and Confiscation of Property"]

[Text] (Own information) The notorious case of Wit Wojtowicz, former first secretary of the Nowy Targ PZPR City Committee and former secretary of the Polish Embassy in Stockholm, who applied to the Swedish authorities for political asylum (1) after charges were brought against him by the Polish authorities -- and made public in a number of newspaper articles, among others also in the columns of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA -- has finally found its conclusion before the Military Court of the Warsaw Military District. On the prosecuting attorney's submission Wit Wojtowics was tried in absentia for espionage; however, considering the difficulties of thoroughly substantiating that charge, the court altered the specification of the offense and sentenced him to 7 years' imprisonment and confiscation of all property in favor of the state treasury, basing the sentence on article 130 of the penal code -- for betrayal of the Polish state while in diplomatic service.

Thus the court has written the final act of the case which had been causing indignation and anger in all Poland, and particularly in the Podhale area, against the man who had abused the trust vested in him by the party, the authorities and society and who, when his economic machinations, embezzlements and common criminal fraud were brought to light in the press, went on to betray the Polish state, applied to the Swedish authorities for political asylum (?) and had that asylum granted -- for reasons which seemed to us incomprehensible at the time.

Our government already expressed its disapproval of that action some months ago in a well-known press communique. It was, however, to no avail, as the Polish-Swedish agreement on the extradition of criminals had some years ago been unilaterally suspended by the Swedish authorities. Thanks to this Wit Wojtowicz was able to cross over with impunity and, in the aura of a political refugee, to become the boarder of the Swedish authorities and begin a new chapter in his life: that of a traitor who has betrayed his fatherland.

WALESA TO BE MOVED NEAR GDANSK 20-25 AUGUST

NC121913 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 12 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the suspended Solidarity trade union grouping who is currently interned at Arlamow in the far southeast of Poland, will be moved to another place of detention near Gdansk, a religious source said here today.

The transfer will take place between August 20 and 25, the source said.

PRESS, RADIO COMMENTARIES VIEW SITUATION

Efforts of 'Opposition' Scored

LD130826 Warsaw PAP in English 0714 GMT 13 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] PAP Warsaw 13 Aug -- "An overwhelming majority of Poles agree that Poland really needs victory -- a victory of common sense -- those words have been uttered recently by Wojciech Jaruzelski in the Polish Sejm (parliament)," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote stating that "Unfortunately, it happened so that many people were taken towards dry negation by the wave of justified criticism from two years. The fierce anti-socialist opposition has been always directing that wave towards this end."

"Those people who, from the tragedy of August 1980, have drawn only the conclusion that one can ruin the socialist state, that one must oppose the society to the state by every means -- make their political credo out of such conclusions. It is them who have been making efforts for months now to fan the climate of unrest, distrust and tension again," TRYBUNA LUDU observed.

"Common sense demands today almost outright social isolation of those who strive for adventure themselves and call upon others to this," the paper went on.

"Nothing can be achieved through adventure, through negation, through insane fanning of passions and hatred. And this is what the 'opposition' is offering us today. This is its programme and its aim... far from common sense, far from the true interest of Poland," TRYBUNA LUDU said in conclusion.

'Internal Emigres' Criticized

LD130840 Warsaw PAP in English 0725 GMT 13 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] PAP Warsaw 13 Aug "There are grounds to assume that the content of the resolution passed by the Polish Sejm (parliament) on July 21 was addressed, to a great extent, to show our compatriots who instead of constructively joining the cause of the country's renewal and getting it out of the crisis, stood aside and, frequently looking offended, chose the way of 'internal emigration' which leads to nowhere," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

"We all know that those alleged 'emigres' have not withdrawn into themselves. ...On the contrary they are carrying out suspiciously lively political activity of a rather destructive character towards the socialist state and, in fact, the majority of society," the paper observed.

"There are premises to voice the view that ever more artists and scholars have the courage to say that they were wrong and that they were led politically and morally astray. It seems that they have well understood that because of the general reception of their activity they are in service of their nation and, therefore, cannot be passive," the daily pointed out.

"There occurred full premises to give up 'no' attitudes and return, as soon as possible, from unrealistic 'internal emigration' to active actions in the name of well understood patriotism in the interest of the whole nation," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said in conclusion.

'Tense' Summer Analyzed

LD121942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Wieslaw Rogowski commentary]

[Text] This August is and may continue to be full of tensions. This is because today there are no simple matters, and life cannot be divided into those for and those against. We are becoming acquainted with our world from a new start and frequently like blind people who must touch things or faces in order to be able to recognize them. For example, some people wish to change the Polish reality so violently that maybe such a change would be final and the reality would disappear once the change was effected. Others wish to prove that the errors of the recent past were so enormous that in order to remove them it is necessary to eradicate everything from our lives. What will be left then? There are those who want to take advantage of these days and nights in August and their memories of the uprising and use them as a shield under which they could construct a broader base for the mass resistance in the community. Would this be resistance against the Polish state, its imperfections and errors, or would it be directed against the existence of the state itself?

The state, the country, the nation and the community are not separate entities. These are not drawings and marks on the maps of military commanders who can easily determine what the targets are. These signify living human beings, green countryside, human desire and human touch, human thoughts, dreams and love. These also include hatred, but if hatred were the only governing factor in life, then in the fire of such hatred every particle of living protein, every living human thought and gesture would perish.

It is essential, therefore -- and I believe that this would determine our existence -- to remove such hatred and to limit its sources as much as possible. Such a flame ought to be changed, not into love -- that would be utopia and such things occur only in fables -- but into rational criticism, supported by reciprocal human loyalty or even merely the patience in common actions that is so badly needed in any situation, particularly today.

The results of joint work are still not as expected. There are continuous breakdowns and faults. Today there are shortages in the inflow of human energy. The world where I happen to live by no means pleases me. What is incomprehensible also causes me to protest and sometimes I feel helpless. But then I pick myself up with whatever is left of my strength and I try to restore within myself if not the belief in the sense of being active then at least the feeling of the need for such a belief. Because in my opinion to live means to work, to create jointly and to resist the vastness of incapability. I have a hope -- so tense that it almost hurts -- that I am not alone and that beside me there are other people who are also searching for their own answers to the same or similar questions, people with whom I travel, whom I pass in the street, and with whom I work.

Our fate is the same: After all, we have no choice because we live in the present and not in any other time in our history. Here on the Vistula and not somewhere else on the Orinoco or on the Thames. Everyday we face the same problems. Only a child does not need to ask questions about its responsibility for the past, for the present and for the future. I feel and I know my bitter share of such responsibility. Is this strange? It can be strange only that I speak so directly about it when I could lie my way out of this. But I believe because I am and as long as I am; therefore, I think. I think hundreds of times before any action and not after the fact.

Can we agree for the moments of social peace, regained with such pain and such difficulty, to fall apart yet again? Is there enough time for the seeds of hope to grow and produce some chance of rebuilding of the damaged human bonds, bonds of people who may even hold extremely different views of the world but who have a realistic way of understanding life, history and duty? Everyone who goes to work, who lays a brick, (?who pastes up notices), who warmly proffers his hand to other people or who clenches his fist, every such person has his share in the construction or destruction of the walls of our house. All actions and intentions leave an impression on life, just as fingers leave fingerprints. Their marks will be carried by our personal ideals and achievements and also by our joint victories and disasters.

Such disaster would be a further decline in the economy and an expansion of the sphere of poverty. Such a disaster would be a spreading lack of hope. But above all the most dangerous disaster would occur if anger and hatred won over reason in the situation where it is essential to recover the feeling of social unity in the face of ongoing threat. There are some who want to remove such a threat and others who want to intensify it.

This August is and may be full of tensions and dangers, but it does not have to be like that. There is enough of what there is for us to gather our strength for work and struggle, strength which is needed merely to live. I cannot believe that most Poles do not understand this, and that some of them would allow themselves to be carried away again into new demonstrations or actions which would have to cause new ruins and fresh wounds when the old ones, the wounds of our thoughts, feelings and hopes have not yet healed.

How long will a shadow be cast over the life of Poland even on the most sunny of these summer days?

DAILY DISCLOSES EXAMPLES OF 'DANGEROUS' CRIMES

AU121405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Aug 82 p 6

[Cezary Rudzinski article: "Thefts, Swindles and Smuggling -- Why Some People Have So Much Money?"]

[Excerpts] People who can afford "anything" stand out among the masses even more against the background of the general slump in living standards. Those who are on the brink of poverty continue to ask: How is it that some individuals have so much money? I searched for an answer to this in the files of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on recently completed investigations.

I have chosen some examples that neither shock one nor present complicated methods of making fortunes. The crimes presented here are actually "small fish," but they are dangerous because of their massive character and are interesting because of the simple and at times even primitive methods employed.

These crimes would be easy to detect and to prevent if internal controls functioned effectively and if social property were protected as it should be protected.

The Opole [Citizens'] Militia concluded investigations against "silver gangsters" -- against the people who in 1980-81 continued to buy all kinds of silver, to transport it to Szczecin and then to smuggle it by ship to the Western countries. This criminal gang included employees from various state enterprises, "collectors" of antiques and a prominent athlete, who was a member of the national team.... The militia established that the gang had illegally bought 600kg of silver worth over Z12 million. The property confiscated from the members of the gang for the purpose of meeting the claims of the state and eventual penalties amounts to over Z2.6 million.

A woman in charge of sales in a rural parish cooperative run by the "peasant self-aid" organization decided to "supplement" her wages in a manner she must have thought absolutely safe. In line with the rules issued by the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, the breeders supplying livestock to the state were able to purchase corresponding amounts of coal and fodder or to be paid in cash in lieu. The woman in question either paid less than stated on the invoices or issued fictitious invoices. She thus pocketed over Z220,000 in 1980-81.

The absence of primitive control checks enabled an artisan in Kielce Voivodship to "earn" almost Z450,000 in 1979-80 when working on the electric network at a new sheep farm owned by a producer cooperative. The costs of the network, including manpower and materials, had been fixed at Z3 million, but the artisan in question increased them by the value of materials and work that never existed.

Embezzlements committed in a state farm combine in Pila Voivodship were more difficult to detect because the criminal group included the combine's manager, the head of the social service organization and the brigadier of the combine's butcher's shop. It is alleged that this trio falsified retail prices for the meat products of the butcher's shop and overstepped their power of meat disposal between July and December 1981.

These charges may sound rather vague to a layman, but the specific facts are that the trio caused the combine the losses amounting to about Z2.8 million, a part of which they had pocketed.

A group of several people from the "Julia" crystal glass mill in Szklarska Poreba has committed another kind of crime: For several years these people have continued to steal recyclable crystal scrap, semi-finished crystal articles and raw materials for production and to sell them to private crystal glass producers. They are suspected of having appropriated at least Z890,000 on this account.

I have been able to study the aforementioned cases and dozens and dozens of similar cases and to draw two conclusions. One, it is inadequate control and at times the absence of elementary control and of protection of premises that make it easy for those who want to make illegal fortunes to do so. If the necessary control and protection measures were properly applied, people could not have been able to commit most of such crimes. Two, the number of detected and fully dealt with crimes, including those committed in the past years, is steadily increasing.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HARVEST, HOUSING

LD122014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Government Press Bureau reports that the Council of Ministers Economic Committee, meeting today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, discussed the course of the harvest campaign so far. A report was delivered by the minister of agriculture and the food economy. The Economic Committee made several recommendations concerning the further course of the harvest campaign, the procurement and transportation of agricultural produce, and improving supplies to agriculture of the essential means of production and other goods.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee positively assessed the great activity of farmers in harvesting cereals and rape, fruit and vegetables so far about 1.3 million tons of cereals, mainly rye, have been procured. Of this, two-third come from private farms.

Procurement this week is being carefully examined by military operational groups among others, which -- with the participation of representatives of other control bodies -- are checking the efficiency of the centers which service the countryside and agriculture, particularly the procurement points.

On the next point of the agenda, the Economic Committee considered a report on the implementation of tasks in housing construction. The committee noted intentions of the Ministry of Construction and the Building Materials Industry concerning the better exploitation of the existing potential, tightening up the investment process, including the normalization of the use of and accounting for materials at every building site; implementation of the principle of taking into account the wishes of the future occupants concerning the finishing of apartments on their own initiative; and the increasing participation of crafts in the finishing-off work.

Actions were defined aimed at assuring essential supplies of basic materials to the construction industry, and at exploiting the surplus stocks remaining at the disposal of some builders.

The committee pledged the minister of regional economy and environmental protection to organize a [word indistinct] of the progress of single family housing construction, and to ensure the appropriate deliveries of materials to those sites where advanced construction makes their completion possible in the current year.

The committee has pledged the relevant ministers and the president of the Polish National Bank to analyzethe state of those enterprises which have found themselves threatened with bankruptcy. The committee acquainted itself with preparations for the winter by internal trade. The Economic Committee also considered a report on the preparation of schools for the new academic year. A decision was taken for allocating further resources to the Ministry of Education and Upbringing for carrying out the (?detailed) investment plan, and a major overhaul of educational premises.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON IMPROVING ADMINISTRATION

LD121227 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Improving the Administrative Apparatus in the Polish People's Republic" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (PAP) -- In the first half of 1982 changes were made in 464 leading posts in local administration, in particular in 7 voivoda posts, 29 deputy voivoda posts, 85 voivodship administration department directorships, 21 city, 58 urban parish and 165 parish mayoral posts. Some of these changes were a result of the decisions of higher authorities [passage indistinct] retired on pension or took other jobs.

The changes also extended to leading posts in the central administration, specifically the posts of ministers, deputy ministers and general directors. Cadre changes were made in all departments.

Zygmunt Rybicki, deputy minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, spoke on the subject of streamlining the administrative apparatus in an interview with a PAP journalist. On 1 January 1983 the law of state employees is to come into force. The draft was discussed in detail recently by a Sejm subcommission. This important law, awaited with great interest (by 130,000 people employed in the state administration), will regulate the [words indistinct] (?of workers) in this sector, and will increase the importance of the work of the employee. It should be recalled that one of the (?provisions) of the enactment (?ideals) with appointments to [word indistinct] post of employee. This process will continue for 12 months from the time the law comes into force for people who, of course, meet conditions. Appointments will be conditional upon the results of periodical assessments of the employee's work.

At the same time, guidance has been drawn up concerning the implementation of the so-called service regulations relating to professional practice, improvement in professional skill, assessments of the duties fulfilled [passage indistinct] of civil servants and the principles governing their remuneration.

In the state administration the improvement of [passage indistinct] of all staff occupying managerial and independent posts. Internal monitoring of the administration will be improved and the process of legislation concerning rights will be continued. A post-graduate center for training civil servants will be opened in January 1983 accommodating about 60 to 80 people. [passage indistinct]

As is known, a Consulative Economic Council has been set up and is in operation. Scientific consultations take place in established forms in eight ministries and in 11 ministries scientific or program councils, or institutes operate and carry out similar functions. Public consultative councils and groups of scientific consultants are attached to virtually all voivodships and mayors of voivodship towns. Expert advice is drawn up for voivodsa and mayors by tecnhical and economic councils. It has been made legally obligatory to undertake consultations when adopting decisions: for instance, concerning the plan provisions, this is done by the law on socioeconomic planning and by the bill on people's councils and territorial self-management. This bill makes it obligatory that public consultation take place on focal issues of the work of local representative organs. Public opinion is presently studied, in particular, by the Government Press Bureau in cooperation with other centers researching public opinion. Preparations for establishing a state center for research into public opinion is at its concluding stage.

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS DESPITE WORKFORCE SHORTAGE

LD121658 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 12 Aug 82

Text] Warsaw 12 Aug — Statistically there are a dozen or so vacancies in Poland per every person seeking a job and registered at an employment agency. A sharp shortage of manpower has been growing monthly, attaining record proportions for the entire last decade. In many enterprises which have adequate supplies, the shortage of workforce is the main obstacle to the rise in production. In this situation, despite considerable excess of employment in many factories and despite unfavourable relations between the volume of employment and that of production, one can hardly speak about rationally managing cadres and about effective operation of an entire set of instruments prepared a year ago with a view to shifting workers to chosen branches and protecting those redundant. The need for measures stimulating professional activization of some groups is now greater than concern for taking care of those laid off, as there have been few such persons so far.

The greater need for employees stems to a considerable extent from the need to fill the vacancies caused by the fact that several hundred thousand people retired early and that a growing number of persons are taking advantage of leaves to rear children.

Of great importance are also the loss of actual worktime due to the introduction of free Saturdays, and the growing number of sick leaves which have to be compensated for by increasing the workforce.

As is shown by the research carried out by the Ministry of Labour, the greater need for workers is also caused by the supplies conditions. For instance, an improvement in the deliveries of raw materials for the cotton industry makes the enterprises rapidly seek the possibilities of supplementing their working crews. Other factories often keep the surplus of workers, being afraid of a situation when the production possibilities improve they will have problems with hiring employees. The studies also point to another important factor in the growing demand of plants for workers -- the rising labour-intensity of the production.

The mechanisms of the reform which were to force factories to rationalize their employment have not yet started operating and this cannot happen overnight.

PZPR'S BEJGER MEETS WITH GDYNIA WORKERS 12 AUG

LD121752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee, met with party activists from the administration of the Gdynia port today. The main subjects of the discussion, which went on for many hours, were the current sociopolitical situation in the country, the tasks of the primary party organizations, the conditions for the reactivation of workers self-government, the role of the incentives system in the economic reform, the shape of the trade union movement, and supplies and rationing. Referring to the approaching August anniversaries, Stanislaw Bejger stressed that the party leadership is unswerving in its assessment of the nature of the events 2 years ago. This was an authentic protest of the working class against the degenerations of socialism and the idea of social justice. S. Bejger said that this healthy current of workers' protest was later used by political opponents, including those who were steering the new trade union movement, for ideologically alien objectives.

Those participating in the discussion devoted a great deal of attention to the issues of combatting speculation and acquisition of excessive wealth by a narrow group of the community, among other topics. They positively assessed militia checks recently carried out with the participation of worker activists, Gdynia dockworkers.

VOIVODSHIP-LEVEL PZPR MEETINGS FACE ISSUES

LD122052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The work of party organizations is in progress. Meetings are taking place and programs for further stabilization of social and economic life are being worked out. Problems touched on during the ninth PZPR plenum are in the center of attention.

Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, familiarized himself with the functioning of the regional center of party work in Pniewy. He visited several industrial plants and cooperatives in the region.

Koszalin Voivodship PZPR Committee's Youth Commission is the initiator of a draft report on the situation of the young generation in the voivodship. The problems of young people are being actively solved. A housing construction program has been drafted and six youth cooperatives and associations for housing construction have been formed.

During a meeting of delegates of the Czestochowa Voivodship party organization to the ninth congress, the need to fully implement congress resolutions was emphasized. Weak points in the functioning of administration organs with regard to the need to implement the principles of social justice were pointed out.

In the Wloclawk Voivodship party organization a discussion on the draft delcaration: What Are We Fighting For and Where Are We Heading, has ended. The meeting issued a document which contains comments, proposals and conclusions. It emphasizes that the draft declaration has been generally approved as conductive to the consolidation of party ranks.

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES ACCORD, YOUTH DEMORALIZATION

AU121501 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Michal Czarnomski interview with Prof Dr Mieczyslaw Klimaszewski, chairman of the Krakow Committee of the National Unity Front: "We Must Regain the Young People's Trust" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Your RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter had an interview with Mieczyslaw Klimaszewski, who is a retired professor of Krakow University, holds honorary doctorates from many other universities, and is a member of several foreign academies of sciences.

[Question] Over a year ago you were elected chairman of the Krakow committee by an overwhelming majority. You accepted your election, but certainly did not glory in it....

[Answer] I decided to assume the duties connected with this election because they increase my scientific pursuits. I think that my scientific achievements and not my commitment to political life -- I am nonparty -- determined my election. When in April 1981 I assumed my duties in the Krakow committee I was convinced that the life-giving processes that had begun in our country would enable me to be useful for Krakow and Poland.

At that time I saw that many Solidarity demands deserved the highest attention, and this is why we tried to commit to our work the people from the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] from Malopolska. We wished to attract these people because we wanted to make the work of the National Unity Front credible so that the nation would properly respect the front, so that it would help integrate all the groups of our society.

We continued to work out the details of the status of the National Unity Front in order to clearly define its rights and duties and to enable the people to have a good account of them. This was necessary in order to instill people's confidence in the National Unity Front so that it would cease to be regarded as merely as an institutional and democratic screen. We also began to work out a new election law because the one in force was inadequate. A team of scientists worked out such a draft law, but, unfortunately, the remaining 48 committees did not back us in this venture. We also promoted seemingly spectacular activities, which were psychologically very important for our nation. The campaign to have general Sikorski's remains brought back to Poland, or more precisely to Krakow, was an example of such activities. Moreover it was our primary task to fight for the protection of Krakow's natural environment and its preservation as a monument of history.

[Question] The issue of national accord was then as now one of the basic issues. How can this idea be realized?

[Answer] This ideas was always uppermost in our minds, and when contradiction continued to increase in our country we published our views in documents. In its statement issued on 8 December 1981, the Presidium of the Krakow Committee of the National Unity Front stressed that cooperation among all political and social forces accepting the Polish Constitution and the principles of the system, as well as among all trade unions, should be the primary basis of national accord. We also saw the church's moral authority as supporting this process. We had issued similar appeals previously, but, unfortunately, our proposals for cooperation were not accepted, although our committee's intentions were sincere. After all, our group includes representatives of various lines of thinking about Poland's strength and about our people's proper living standards.

I thought that perhaps our failures were merely a parallel reaction of "opposition" to preserving the center or other regions, but this was not so, unfortunately. [sentence as published] At the same time, we established contacts with Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, whose appreciation for our work we still feel.

[Question] How do you see the issue of national accord now when, following the shock of martial law, signs of stabilization are increasing?

[Answer] I think accord is necessary, but certain conditions have to be fulfilled before it can really materialize. I think that we must have a real dialogue between the power apparatus and society and between workforces and managements. Only when both sides become fully aware of their duties will it be possible to genuinely discuss genuine accord. Another necessary component part of accord is the resumption of activities by trade unions as representatives of the working world.

Another issue, which is just as important: We should look for accord primarily with the young people below 30, who constitute one half of our nation, who were awakened last year and who now realize the potential they represent. Young people have often acted in a chaotic and irrational manner, but they are able to make their views rational much more quickly than the other half of the nation, which is affected by the odium of the last war and by the vagaries of history.

For me this is the main line of any accord, which will not be easy to achieve because our young people have been too much demoralized through our economic incapability, aggrandizement, irresponsibility, disregard for promises and lack of mutual respect. We must change all this! Rehabilitating the elementary principles of social life is, I think, the very prerequisite of our national prosperity.

[Question] What scientific measures would you see as desirable in this process?

[Answer] Since we have allowed emotions to dominate reason we should now resort to psychological and sociological analyses, but these were totally abandoned for several years after the war. We should also finally stop evaluating people according to cards, documents, recommendations and life stories supplied by them. Honesty and reliability in work must be the determining factor.

KRZYZAGORSKI DISCUSSES JOURNALISTS' PAST, FUTURE

AU121410 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Aug 82 p 2

[Ludwik Arendt interview with Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic: "In the Process of the Country's Socialist Rebirth" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Despite the present heatwave, intensive work continues in the Warsaw House of Journalists. The 2-day session of the Provisional Main Board of the Association of the Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, which summed up the association's activities in the past 4 months and detailed its coming tasks, ended in Warsaw on 7 August. Klemens Krzyzagorski made statements in this connection to your PAP correspondent.

[Question] What is the present organizational state of your association?

[Answer] Aside from Warsaw we have 16 branches in the field, which is the number the [former] Association of Polish Journalists had. These branches include about 75 percent of active journalists and some retired journalists. A branch of the journalists employed by the Committee for Radio and Television has been set up in Warsaw. Two more branches of journalists employed by press agencies and those employed by dailies, weeklies and monthlies published in Warsaw and near Warsaw will set up in Warsaw by mid-September.

Because the editorial boards of these publications include too many members of our association for them to be accommodated in the same room, we have adopted the following election procedure: Small editorial staffs with fewer than 10 members of our association will choose delegates who will represent the interests of journalists' teams vis-a-vis the leaderships of press publications. At the same time, these delegates will attend as passive and active voters two Warsaw congresses, which will choose the authorities of the branches of our association.

In the case of large editorial staffs in which the number of members of our association often equals the number of staff journalists, there will be one congress delegate for every 10 journalists. This is not an equitable solution because it gives the edge to small editorial staffs insofar as representation at the congresses is concerned. We should bear in mind, however, that small staffs have always been at a disadvantage and no one backed them in their troubles. We want to give them a better chance because we believe that "small is beautiful."

[Question] You said that the delegates representing the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic represent the interests of journalist staffs vis-a-vis the leaderships of editorial boards. What are these interests?

[Answer] They represent a single basic interest: That dailies, press agencies and programs of the Polish radio and television promote most effectively the reform activities that are continuing in our economy, which has been paralyzed its crisis, and participate in our social life, which is now full of searches for systemic solutions to prevent future crisis. In a word, our concern is to ensure the socialist renewal of our community life.

[Question] Creative clubs were an important sphere of journalists' organizational activities. Do you intend to reinstate these clubs?

[Answer] No. We want to set up entirely new clubs. There will be fewer of them, but they will be strong and will affiliate members of our association, who do not expect any privileges, but who profess creative militancy. Although they will run the clubs, we hope that they will be able to welcome as their guests the journalists and specialists from various walks of the profession and life. This can really become a platform for integrating not only the journalist community, but also all the people who really care for the quality of journalist creative work.

[Question] You have recently met the premier and Vice Premier M. Rakowski. Jan Gloczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, also received the leaders of your association. What was it you talked about?

[Answer] The press has reported on our talks. When some day in the future I have enough time to write memoirs I will try to tell you more about those meetings than disclosed by official communiques.

BRIEFS

EXPECTED HARVEST YIELDS -- It is expected that this year's harvest may yield about 21 million tons of cereals, which will be about 10 percent more than last year, but which still will not be enough to meet our needs. This is because Poland needs over 6 million tons of cereals for bread, about 1.5 million tons for next year's sowing and 17-18 million tons for fodder. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Aug 82 pp 1,2 AU]

FIRE STATISTICS -- The highest level fire alert continues throughout the country. On 7 August 221 fires occurred, mostly in rural areas, in which farming installations, living quarters and stacks of straw were destroyed by fire. There were also 47 forest fires on the same day. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Aug 82 p 5 AU]

ENVOY MEETS WITH U.S., L.A. LEADERS IN BOGOTA

Confers With Bush

AU121336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, (AGERPRES) 12/8/1982 -- Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, had a talk in Bogota with George Bush, vice-president of the U.S. Both countries' wish was emphasized to act jointly for the development of the bilateral relations, especially in the economic domain, for the continuation of the contacts and dialogue between the two states' representatives, in the interests of Romania and the U.S., of international understanding and collaboration. Petru Enache, in his capacity as representative of Romania's president, had attended the inaugural of the new head of state of Colombia.

Meets With L.A. Residents

AU121944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Bogota (AGERPRES) 12/08/1982 -- During a ceremony at the Narino Palace in Bogota, the president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur Cuartes, introduced the representatives of heads of state and heads of foreign missions invited to the festivities marking his inauguration in the capital city of Colombia to the presidents of some Latin American countries and other officials present on the occasion.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of the Republic of Ecuador, Guido Vildoso Calderon, president of the Republic of Bolivia, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, president of the Council of Ministers of Spain, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua were conveyed a cordial salute, as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and peace for the peoples of their countries. They thanked for the wishes addressed and requested that Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu should be conveyed a friendly salute and wishes of good health and happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and peace. The salute was conveyed by Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, who represented President Nicolae Ceausescu to the ceremony of installation of the Colombian head of state.

CEAUSESCU ENVOY MEETS BEGIN, MESSAGES EXCHANGED

AU121909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tel Aviv (AGERPRES) 12/08/1982 -- Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Menachem Begin, prime minister of the State of Israel, when the Israeli premier received Vasile Pungan, special envoy of Romania's president. During the talk conducted on the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu's assessments and viewpoints were presented in connection with the situation in the Middle East, with developments in Lebanon in particular which are an outcome of Israel's military intervention in that country. The need was highlighted for an immediate cessation of all military actions, for a complete observance of the ceasefire agreement, for further political and diplomatic efforts to achieve military disengagement in Beirut with a view to finding a negotiated political solution ensuring the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, of all the states in the area, and paving the way to more comprehensive agreements on the peaceful settlement of the conflictual state in the region, of the Palestinian issue included.

The prime minister of the State of Israel outlined in his turn the stances of the Israeli Government concerning the questions discussed. The interview occasioned an open exchange of opinions which passed in an atmosphere of sincerity.

SCINTEIA VIEWS NATIONAL INTERESTS, BLOC TIES

AU120946 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Aug 82 p 4

[Vasile Sandru: "Stable Friendship, Solidarity and Manysided Cooperation With All the Socialist Countries," the first in a series of articles on Romanian's foreign policy, linked to the 23 August national day anniversary]

[Excerpts] One of the objective laws governing the evolution of the socialist society in our country concerns the development of the nation within the process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism, the emergence of the superior traits of a socialist nation, and the permanence of the nation, which will continue to exist under communism, too. This law is the origin of a natural and legitimate feeling of national pride and socialist patriotism, which constitutes an essential and indispensable factor in the struggle for socialism, peace and international cooperation. The same law is also the source of the basic conclusion formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, according to which the party's domestic and foreign policies should be based on the realities prevailing in Romanian society and should reflect the aspirations of all the people. Needless to say, this principle is not restricted to Romania alone; it can be said to constitute a general requirement for successfully building a socialist and communist society. In point of fact, life has shown that no socialist country gives up its national interests, nor could it do so without gravely impairing the socialist construction, and through it, the general cause of socialism.

Given the above conditions, forging and consolidating the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries in the struggle for socialism, peace and socioeconomic progress constitutes a complex process of sorting out, crystalizing and promoting common basic interests. This process involves recognition of the objective character of inherited differences and even contradictions, or such as may appear among the socialist countries. It also involves freely consented joint efforts to overcome them through democratic means -- the only means worthy of the new social system.

This presupposes a new type of relations among the socialist countries, relations based de facto and unconditionally on respect in all circumstances and by all states for the democratic principles sanctioned in international law: full assertion of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use and threat of force. The consistent implementation of those principles is indispensable for each socialist nation to be able to develop comprehensively and in keeping with its own aspirations, thus contributing to strengthening the force and influence of socialism. At the same time, this is an essential premise for relations of solidarity and mutual assistance among equal socialist nations, relations designed to offer a model of international relations, fundamentally different from the system of relations created by capitalism and imperialism and based on domination and oppression.

Consistently militating for promoting those principles, and implementing the 12th Party Congress decisions, Romania develops its cooperation with all the socialist countries, beginning with its socialist neighbors. Along this line, our country attaches special importance to its relations with the Soviet Union, one of Romania's most important foreign relations partners in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas. Simultaneously, it extensively cooperates in the most varied ares with the PRC and other non-European socialist countries.

The decisive role for comprehensively expanding and deepening Romania's relations with the socialist countries is played by the ties established between the RCP and the communist and workers' parties in the other countries. The ongoing political dialogue, exchanges of experience in building socialism, and international cooperation with the other ruling communist and workers parties create a propitious climate and define the spheres of fruitful development of interstate cooperation.

As a member of the Warsaw Pact, Romania is constantly concerned with strengthening the combat capabilities of its armed forces, is cooperating with the armies of the other member states, and is prepared at any time to fulfill its obligations in the case of an imperialist aggression in Europe. Simultaneously, Romania is developing its cooperation with the armies of all the socialist countries in the spirit of the peoples' general aspirations for a free, independent and peaceful development.

The diverse conditions in which the new system is being built, the historical and national differences and the different stages of socioeconomic development of the socialist countries may give rise to different interpretations of certain problems and phenomena, and they may and do generate even contradictions among some of those countries. Proceeding from this truth, our party and state believe that one of their primary obligations is to make every possible contribution to restoring and strengthening the unity of the socialist countries. This is very important for enhancing the force and influence of socialism in the world, and for promoting the cause of progress and safeguarding peace. Our party is firmly convinced -- as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly asserted -- that the existing differences and problems, however complex they may be, can and must be solved in a comradely spirit and on the basis of what the socialist countries share in common, so that the relations among them can constitute a model of mutual respect and mutually advantageous cooperation.

OPREA RECEIVES LIBYAN PLANNING SECRETARY

AU101940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/8/1982 -- On Tuesday, August 10, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, head of the Libyan delegation to the proceedings of the ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Libyan Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

During the interview the fine economic relations were highlighted between Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan with emphasis on the decisive role played by the understanding and decisions reached between the leaders of the two states, Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in deepening and diversifying those relations in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace in the world. Questions were also approached related to the possibilities of further developing the Romanian-Libyan cooperation in domains of mutual interest. The same day the Libyan guest was received by Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Questions were approached on the occasion related to the ways and means of developing the economic cooperation and collaboration, as well as goods exchanges between the two countries on mutually advantageous terms.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PITESTI WORKERS RALLY 12 AUG

AU121235 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1010 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 12 August mass rally in Pitesti, Arges County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of Pitesti municipality and Arges County warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and government and myself. [applause, cheers] During my working tour of Arges County, I visited several industrial and agricultural units, and met with collective managements, managerial councils, working people, cooperative members and state agricultural workers. I noted with great satisfaction that, like all our people, the people of Arges are resolutely working to optimally fulfill the plan for 1982 and the tasks established by the 12th congress with a view to raising our country to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers]

At all the enterprises I visited I saw with great pleasure that the working people are concerned with making maximum use of production facilities, with raising the technical level and quality of products, reducing material expenditures, and enhancing economic efficiency. From this great mass rally, I want to convey warm congratulations to the collectives of working people of Curtea de Arges and Cimpulung, to the miners and to the working people employed in the Pitesti enterprises I visited today, for the good results obtained, and to wish them ever new successes in all their activities. [applause, cheers]

During the first 7 months of this year the Arges County industry developed rapidly. In point of fact, here we have several major enterprises playing a special role in Romania's economy. During those 7 months, Arges enterprises managed to substantially increase their output, so that we may be sure that the plan for the entire year will be fulfilled in good conditions, and that thus a sound basis will be laid for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. For these results, I want to convey to all working people in Arges County congratulations and wishes for ever greater successes. [applause, cheers]

Arges County has been developing rapidly. In the past 20 years it has become one of the important industrial centers of Romania, the fourth in order of importance. This is reflected in large petrochemical, machine-building, light industry and other enterprises, and in increased oil and coal productions. Indeed, Arges constitutes a clear proof of the correctness of our party's policy of intensively developing the socialist industry and of distributing production forces and industrial facilities throughout the country and among all counties, thus raising to a higher stage of advanced, socialist civilization all localities and all our people. [applause, cheers]

It can be said that what has been achieved in Arges County in the area of industrial development -- as well as achievements in all other counties and throughout the country -- demonstrates the correctness of the policies of our Communist Party, which proceeding from the realities prevailing in our society and from the objective requirements of development in our socialist country, and taking general laws into consideration, is resolutely implementing the principles of scientific socialism and so ensuring our firm progress along the path of socialism, the building of the comprehensively developed socialist society, and Romania's unwavering advance toward a communist civilization. [applause, cheers]

Since we stand before the 23 August anniversary, from this great mass rally I want to congratulate all working people in our country for the results obtained in the first 7 months [of the year]. I hope that the anniversary of the social and national revolution in our fatherland will find them reporting great successes, and that they will optimally fulfill the entire plan for this year. [applause, cheers]

I also formed good impressions at the agricultural units I visited; we appreciate the good results attained this year in the agricultural sector of Arges County, whose wheat production actually exceeded the plan provisions. It is true that the plan could have set higher tasks. The results are, however, good. There are good prospects for large corn and other crops. In point of fact, the grain output at national level is good, and will exceed 9 million tons -- far larger than last year. The corn, sugar beet, potato, fruit, and vegetable crops are equally good. Hence, in agriculture, too, there are good conditions for implementing the 12th congress tasks and for implementing a new agrarian revolution in the course of the present 5-year plan. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I want to convey congratulations to all cooperative members and workers from the agricultural units I visited, to all our peasants, cooperative members and agricultural workers, for the results obtained, and to wish them increasingly large crops, thus enhancing the contribution of the agricultural sector to the general development of our fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, we have good results in all areas of activity; we have good reason to be proud of the achievements of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all our people who, closely united under the leadership of the Communist Party, are consistently implementing our policy of general development of the fatherland and of raising the well being and happiness of our socialist nation. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the People"]

At the same time, as communists, we must not forget for a moment the failings and shortcomings still prevailing in various areas. We still have difficulties which must be overcome, and we must work more responsibly in all sectors to improve labor oganization and thus develop even more markedly our industry, agriculture, research and culture, which will enable us to increase even more the national income and the general wealth of our country -- the certain way of ensuring the necessary means for both development and for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual living standard: the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania. [applause]

As was the case at meetings with working people from other counties, here, too, I will not dwell in detail on certain failings and problems that remained to be solved. However, I hope that the party organizations, the working people and the collective managements will realize that by not voicing more severe criticism at this mass rally I do not mean to imply that everything is perfect. However, I am convinced that the party organizations, the managerial councils and the working people will responsibly deal with those problems and will demonstrate in practice that they have learned the appropriate lessons and are capable of obtaining better results and of eliminating all shortcomings, in all areas. [applause]

We must give greater attention to labor organization and to making maximum use of equipment, machines and all currently existing industrial and agricultural facilities. We must never forget the great efforts we made to forge a modern industry, equipped with the most modern machinery. It is now our duty to obtain the greatest possible production, to enhance economic efficiency, and to demonstrate in practice the strength of the Romanian workers class and intellectuals and their capability to manufacture high-quality products, comparable with the best in the world. [applause, cheers]

Hence, we must devote special attention to quality and to the technical level of all activities. This is a sine qua non for marketing our products abroad and for obtaining appropriate prices, in accordance with the work and efforts invested in them by our working people. We must pay greater attention to reducing material expenditures, to implementing saving measures, reducing consumption of oil, energy, metal, fibers and all raw and other materials, many of which we have to import for hard earned dollars, and which must be utilized wisely. We are capable of better managing and utilizing raw and other materials, and thus of increasing economic efficiency, the net production and the national income, of increasing the wealth of our fatherland. [applause]

In agriculture, too, we must pay greater attention to optimally performing all operations and crop maintenance, thus fulfilling the important task of increasing our crops. In the past 5-year plan your county won the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. However, that implies a great obligation: namely that of striving to demonstrate that the cooperative members and other agricultural workers can indeed follow up the great title of Hero of Socialist Labor with even better results in agriculture. [applause]

While concerned with harvesting this year's crops in the best conditions, we must already begin to prepare for next year's crops. We must thoroughly prepare for the fall sowing, plowing and other operations.

By 1983 Arges County must plan to obtain at least 4,000 kg of wheat per hectare. This means an average [Ceausescu corrects himself] this is what it means to be a hero of socialist labor in agriculture. [applause] The corn output must be of at least 5,000 kg per hectare, while fruit, vegetables and other crop yields must reflect the facilities currently at the disposal of Arges County, and their capability to achieve large crops. (applause]

We must pay particular attention to animal husbandry so as to attain the established number of livestock in accordance with the self-supply program provisions and to increase the production of milk, eggs, wool and meat. Only thus can we commendably ensure the necessary supplies, in accordance with the self-supply program, and meet other requirements of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

I would like to draw attention to the investments in both the industrial and sociocultural fields. We have a large volume of investments in Arges County, too. There are many units that are due to be commissioned this year. Many new units will be started during the current 5-year plan, so as to meet certain important requirements of the national economy. Therefore, we must make every effort to commendably fulfill the investments program in industry, agriculture, housing construction, and so forth. Indeed, we have built a modern city with buildings that reflect both the knowhow and diligence of the working people in the building sector, as well as their well-known good taste. [cheers, chants]

All this is also part and parcel of better living and work conditions, and of efforts to raise the working people's living standard. Therefore, the People's Councils should pay greater attention to building new dwellings and to properly administering the towns, in order to ensure ever better housing and living conditions for all builders of socialism [cheers, chants.

Dear comrades, I would like briefly to refer to the need to intensify -- along with the concern for fulfilling plan provisions and ensuring the county's overall development -- the political-educational activity and the mass cultural activity, so as to continuously raise the socialist consciousness and spirit of responsibility for the collective interests of the people and each citizen of our fatherland. At the same time, we should raise the cultural activity and develop traditional forms of folk art, which also has very good traditions. Let us ensure that the cultural, political and educational activity becomes a powerful force in the struggle for socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, while concerning ourselves with implementing the party program and the 12th congress decisions which have set the goal of our fatherland's transition to a new development stage -- from the stage of developing country to that of a country with an average development level -- we must do our best to ensure peace conditions, so that we can concentrate our efforts upon attaining these wonderful targets. [cheers, chants]

In this spirit, the party and government of our socialist fatherland are doing everything possible to make a contribution to halting the arms race, eliminating the policy of tension and force from the international life and promoting a policy of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries and equal cooperation between all nations on mutually advantageous bases. [cheers, chants]

You are familiar with the serious problems in international life. Wars are being waged in many parts of the world; victims are falling daily, including women and children. Many peoples are still under imperialist domination and are struggling to completely eliminate colonial servitude so as to become masters of their destiny. [cheers, chants]

The peoples should pool their efforts to put a complete end to the imperialist policy of force and diktat and to the policy of spheres of influence and redividing the world into spheres of influence and to attain a world in which each nation can live in freedom and organize its life in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference. We must therefore do our best to halt military conflicts and to resolve all problems between states through negotiations alone. This is to the benefit of peoples waging war today and in the interest of peace and cooperation in the world. [cheers, chants]

Nothing can justify recourse to the military way in order to resolve various problems between states. It is necessary to completely renounce the path of war. One should act in a highly responsible spirit to solve problems through negotiations. No matter how long or difficult such negotiations may be, they are much easier and much more acceptable than military conflicts and wars which every day cause thousands upon thousands of victims of the imperialist and colonialist policy. [cheers, chants]

I do not wish to refer now to conflicts in various parts of the world. However, I cannot omit to mention here, too, our people's particular concern with the situation created in Lebanon following Israel's aggressive military actions. We deem it necessary that an end be put to this aggressive military action and to the fighting in Lebanon. One should proceed to military disengagement, observe Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and proceed to resolving existing problems through negotiations. [cheers, chants]

I would like to express our solidarity with the Palestinian people and the desire to do everything possible so that -- after the withdrawal from Beirut, after the military disengagement and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon -- one should proceed to politically resolving the Palestinian people's problem. The Palestinian people have the right to an own fatherland and are entitled to live in freedom and organize their life in an independent way. [cheers, chants]

Life has shown that there can be no durable and lasting peace in the Middle East without resolving the Palestinian problem. It is high time that Palestinians and the Israeli state recognize each other; there is sufficient room in the Middle East for both an Israeli state and a Palestinian state. Both states must live in peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in view of the scope of the arms race, we must intensify international actions to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear. The recent UN session demonstrated that all peoples want to put an end to the arms race. Unfortunately, the session could not adopt appropriate measures and decisions. Therefore, it is necessary to intensify efforts and the struggle of peoples everywhere to determine an end to the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear. [cheers, chants]

The big peace demonstrations in Europe and other continents, including in our country, demonstrated the power and capability of peoples to determine their governments to take into account the desire of the peoples and to proceed to disarmament. [cheers, chants]

In this respect we must do everything possible to halt the deployment of medium range missiles from Europe, to determine the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones and to ensure a Europe without any kind of nuclear missiles. [cheers, chants]

We should do everything possible to ensure that the Madrid conference, due to resume next fall, concludes with ever better results and convenes a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe. We must do everything to ensure new relations of cooperation and friendship in Europe. We should strive for a United Europe based on respect for the social system and independence of each European nation. A united Europe will constitute a powerful factor of the entire world's development, peace and progress. [cheers, chants]

Socialist Romania will continue to work to develop trust and cooperation in the Balkans and to attain a zone of friendship and cooperation, without nuclear weapons, in the Balkans, as part and parcel of a nuclear-free Europe. [cheers, chants]

In view of the fact that almost two thirds of mankind lives in developing countries, we deem it necessary to do everything possible to strengthen the solidarity of developing countries and resolutely act to attain a new international economic order, to eliminate the big gaps between rich and poor and to promote the faster progress of poor countries, a key prerequisite for the stability and development of world economy and for the cause of international peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

There are many problems that remain to be solved in the world. This requires the active and equal participation of all states, regardless of size and social system. It is particularly necessary to increase the participation of small and medium-sized countries, developing countries and nonaligned states in resolving international problems. We must do our best to increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies which provide an organized framework for the participation of all nations in building a world without wars, a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

In the spirit of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, Romania will firmly work to develop relations with all socialist countries, primarily with its neighbors, as is only natural, proceeding from the need to strengthen solidarity between socialist countries, as an important element of the policy of peace, social progress and international cooperation. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we will develop relations with developing countries, proceeding from the common interests of solidarity and the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for a new international economic order. We will also develop relations with all other states, including the developed capitalist countries, on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. We will always base our international cooperation on the principles of equality of rights, respect for each nation's independence and noninterference in domestic affairs. [cheers, chants]

We are fully convinced that, through united action, progressive and anti-imperialist forces and the peoples everywhere can halt the dangerous trend in international life and the policy of tension and armaments, and can bring about the resumption of the policy of detente, cooperation, respect for national independence and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Our party and socialist state are determined to further make every possible effort to contribute, together with all anti-imperialist forces, to securing the peoples' basic right: the right to existence and independence, the right to a free life. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, before concluding I want once again to express my satisfaction with what I saw of the work of the people of Arges in all areas of activity. I want to express my conviction that all the working people, closely united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, led by the party organizations, will endeavor to ensure that Arges County optimally fulfills the responsible tasks entrusted to it, and to demonstarte the force and creative capabilities of the socialist builders of Arges, like those of all our people. [applause, cheers]

With this conviction, I want to wholeheartedly wish you ever greater successes in all your activities. I hope you will strive to preserve what you have won so far in the socialist competition, and to advance even further. I hope that in the present 5-year plan, too, you will secure a front-ranking place, the first if possible. I would be glad of it. [applause]

Dear comrades, I wish you even greater successes, good health and happiness. [cheers, applause, chants]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF KAMPUCHEAN PRINCE SIHANOUK

Arrives in Ohrid 12 Aug

LD121652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Ohrid, August 12 (TANJUG) -- President of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, arrived in Ohrid (Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) around midday today. During his friendly and working visit to Yugoslavia, Sihanouk will exchange views with President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic on topical international issues, especially the situation in Kampuchea, and activities of nonaligned countries in the present, worsened international situation. The Kampuchean president and a coalition government delegation were welcomed in Ohrid by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and his wife. Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and other figures also arrived with Prince Sihanouk.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic this evening gives a formal dinner in honour of President of Democratic Kampuchea Sihanouk at which they are expected to exchange toasts.

Begins Talks With Stambolic

LD121806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Ohrid, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Kampuchean talks began this afternoon at about 1700 in the villa "Biljana" in Ohrid. The delegations of the two countries are led by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. The talks are also attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

During the talks, Presidents Stambolic and Sihanouk exchanged views on topical international questions, especially about the situation in Kampuchea. The two sides will also discuss the activity and role of the nonaligned countries in the present deteriorated international situation.

President Sihanouk informed President Stambolic about the formation and aims of the Kampuchean Coalition Government. For his part, Petar Stambolic declared that Yugoslavia has always advocated in the United Nations a political and peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the Nonaligned Movement. During the talks, the two sides expressed concern about the deteriorated international situation and, in this connection, discussed the activities and role of the nonaligned countries, as well as the need for a successful summit meeting of the nonaligned countries.

Tonight at about 2000, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, is giving a dinner in honor of the guest from Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk. Toasts will be exchanged during the dinner.

Shares Views on World Affairs

LD122246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Ohrid, August 12 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and President of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Sihanouk today, Thursday, pointed out the exceptional significance of the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries.

During their talks in the Yugoslav town of Ohrid, they voiced support for the efforts for the earliest possible holding of the summit in conditions that would secure its complete success.

At a time when numerous international institutions and organisations are paralysed and when the mechanisms of international communication are at a standstill, the two presidents underlined the nonaligned countries' role in transcending the international situation fraught with grave dangers.

The Yugoslav side assessed the current intensive contacts among the nonaligned countries as highly positive.

During the talks, Stambolic noted that Yugoslavia has upheld all UN decisons concerning the necessity of withdrawing all foreign troops from Kampuchea and the realisation of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Democratic Kampuchea. He expressed the conviction that the people of Kampuchea will be able to decide on its own future on democratic foundations, without outside interference and pressures.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia assessed highly positively the traditional commitment and attachment of the Khmer people to nonalignment, and in this respect underlined the role of Prince Sihanouk in particular.

Stambolic stressed that Yugoslavia's principled stand on Kampuchea, and on all similar crises, derives from its nonaligned policy.

Speaking about the newly-formed coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk said that the government's objective is the departure of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and the earliest possible realisation of its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status. He added that the government's objective also is for the Khmer peole to be able to decide on its future and the future socio-political system at free elections under UN supervision.

He stressed that the formation of the coalition government does not mean prejudicing the future social system of the country. Prince Sihanouk said that Kampuchea considers itself a member of the movement of nonalignment and one of its founders.

The president of Democratic Kampuchea said that the coalition government will strive to regain its place within the Nonaligned Movement. "The coalition government urges a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea but UN decisions to this effect adopted so far are not being implemented," Prince Sihanouk warned.

On the second day of his four-day working visit to Yugoslavia, Prince Sihanouk laid flowers at Tito's grave in Belgrade before leaving for Ohrid.

Exchanges Toasts at Dinner

AU122158 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Peter Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a festive dinner in Ohrid tonight in honor of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. On the Kampuchean side, the dinner was also attended by Vice President Khieu Samphan, and on our side by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Toasts were proposed.

The president of the SFRY Presidency pointed out that our country has always supported the policy of independence and nonalignment followed by the Khmer people. Now we follow its struggle with full understanding, and we appreciate your efforts to find a political solution for the problem of Kampuchea in accordance with the positions of the United Nations, the international conference of Kampuchea and the principles of the nonaligned policy, Petar Stambolic pointed out, addressing his guest.

Further along in his toast, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed the necessity of intensive and unified activities by the nonaligned countries.

In his reply to the toast, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, pointed out that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is not an exile government, as the adversaries believe. Democratic Kampuchea remains the only legitimate state of independent, nonaligned and neutral Kampuchea and a full member of the United Nations.

As one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and as president of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a full member of the United Nations, I solemnly request the nonaligned countries to urgently return to Democratic Kampuchea its place at the conference of nonaligned countries at all levels, Prince Norodom Sihanouk concluded his toast at the dinner given in his honor in Ohrid by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

More on Toasts, State Dinner

LD122230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Ohrid, August 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia fully supports the efforts of the Khmer people and its resolve to regain its freedom, independence and right to chart its own course, said President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic in Ohrid (Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) tonight, Thursday, in a toast at a dinner party in honour of the president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The prince arrived on a four-day working visit to Yugoslavia yesterday.

Stambolic noted that Yugoslavia had welcomed the formation of the coalition and the nomination of Prince Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Without independent and nonaligned Kampuchea, in which the Khmer people will decide on its own future in a democratic manner and without outside interference and pressure, there can be no lasting and firm peace and security in Southeast Asia, Stambolic said. He set forth the view that the withdrawal of foreign troops and the establishment of the independent status of Democratic Kampuchea is a precondition for resolving the difficult international crisis in Southeast Asia.

Proceeding from these stands, Yugoslavia, in the UN General Assembly as well as at all nonaligned meetings, calls for an urgent political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, Stambolic stressed. The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia said that Yugoslavia, as an independent and nonaligned country, considers inadmissible every outside intervention, interference, pressure and threat as a means of solving the crisis in the region.

Speaking about the international situation, Stambolic stressed in his toast the necessity of an intensive and unified activity on the part of the nonaligned countries in order to open the road for peaceful dialogue and equitable cooperation among all countries.

"Democratic Kampuchea remains the only legitimate state of independent, nonaligned Kampuchea and a full-fledged member of the United Nations," said Prince Sihanouk in his toast. The prince, one of the participants in the first nonaligned summit in Belgrade, asked the "great family of the nonaligned countries" to return to Democratic Kampuchea urgently its place at all nonaligned meetings.

Sihanouk said that contrary to the views of its enemies the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is not a government in exile. He specified that its members live and work normally within the country where they govern considerable free zones with a large population.

Sihanouk especially thanked Yugoslavia for its understanding for the struggle of the Khmer people and for its support for the "unconditional return of Kampuchean independence, neutrality, nonalignment and national unity."

"Present-day Yugoslavia remains completely faithful to its lofty ideals which are at the root of its greatness and influence throughout the world, it remains a source of inspiration for all countries and peoples which value freedom, independence, peace and progress", said Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of Democratic Kampuchea, in conclusion.

KORACEVIC ON U.S. SENATE'S LATIN AMERICAN STANCE

AU121906 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Slobodan Kovacevic report]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution approving a possible dispatch of U.S. troops to Central America or the Caribbean. According to REUTER, the reason for a possible intervention is said to be the danger of spreading Cuban activities in this region. Slobodan Kovacevic talks about the background of this resolution and its possible interpretations:

The adoption of such a document by the U.S. Senate at the present moment in international relations could come as a surprise at first sight, for the policy of an iron fist applied by the State Department in Latin America has been subjected to open criticism even in some Senate circles. A further thaw in American policy toward Central and South American countries was shown in Haig's unveiling of prospects and a new program of cooperation with the southern neighbors, who are without any doubt much desired by the Americans.

After such a course of events, when there was every reason to intensify the policy of an outstretched hand by the United States to the hurt and disappointed Latin Americans, comes a Senate resolution which says that the United States will with all means, including arms, resist, we quote, Cuba's aggressive or subversive activities in any part of the hemisphere. The resolution even contains an open threat to Cuba, saying that the United States will strive, as it is said, for the self-determination of the Cuban people.

In fact the opponents of this resolution, seeing an ill omen, immediately compared this document to the 1964 resolution on Tonkin Bay, which actually legalized American intervention in Vietnam.

After the adoption of such a resolution, at least two conclusions emerge: The first is that the United States still looks at the foment in Latin America as being merely a consequence of alleged Cuban subversive activities, in other words, a direct destabilization of the U.S's immediate neighborhood by the opposite bloc. There is thus no trace of the recent indications of a complex approach taken to the events in these countries which are burdened by socioeconomic and political misfortunes.

The second obvious conclusion is that the United States, despite the letter of the UN Charter, assumes the right to judge by itself what sociopolitical system is correct in the several countries, and -- what is even worse -- it assumes the right to impose it through the use of arms.

Let us say in conclusion that a document like the U.S. Senate resolution that has just been adopted constitutes another step to making relations in the present-day world colder, a world which appears to yearn more than ever for the completely opposite behavior by the big powers.

SUKOVIC ON PRICE FREEZE, POSSIBLE WAGE FREEZE

LD121714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- During the period when the proposal to freeze prices was being discussed by the Federal Executive Council, we were also preparing a law on the freezing of personal incomes. This was said in an interview to be published in tomorrow's NIN by Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. However, the majority of comrades in the Federal Executive Council (and their view was shared by the Yugoslav Presidency, the trade unions and the Socialist Alliance) were of the opinion that the government should not freeze incomes.

It was judged, Sukovic said, that control of personal incomes must be exercised through sociopolitical organizations. This would be both more effective and more suited to our system. But unless this produces concrete results by September, the Federal Executive Council will have to decide to freeze incomes as well. However, such a measure is not even being discussed at the moment.

Speaking about the Federal Executive Council's activities in August, Sukovic said that part of its duties consists of gathering information on how the price freezes have been received. According to the information we have, he said, prices really have been frozen.

The Federal Executive Council is also trying to make sure that the proper measures are being implemented and to eliminate any deviations. For this purpose, Sukovic noted, it is being demanded that inspectorates monitor the situation daily regardless of the summer and annual holidays and report to the Federal Executive Council once a week.

KOSOVO: PODUJEVO LC VIEWS EMIGRATION PROBLEM

LD121436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pristina: 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- According to the latest census, 72,089 Albanians, 2,226 Serbs, 603 Montenegrins, 50 Muslims and 352 members of other nationalities live in the municipality of Podujevo. Unless emigration stops it is certain that the number of Serbs and Montenegrins living in this municipality will drop to zero from 3.8 percent. This was also demonstrated by the discussion at the Podujevo LC Municipal Committee with Serbs and Montenegrins who had sought approval to emigrate. Out of a total of 22 families invited to the discussion, 14 turned up.

The main reason for moving away is, of course, pressure exerted by Albanian nationalists who want an "ethnically pure" Kosovo. The departure of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo favors this aspiration. This was also confirmed by Saban Krasnici, secretary of the Podujevo League of Communists Municipal Committee. He says that the counter-revolutionary events inflicted great harm on Kosovo and appeals to Serbs and Montenegrins not to move away, but to fight with the Albanians against the joint enemy. He considers that political and administrative measures must be taken against those to blame for the pressure, since people are moving away from Podujevo because of a feeling of uncertainty.

Every day we hear of robberies, vandalism against Serbs' and Montenegrins' property, terror and killings, and that protection by the authorities is lacking. Is not this sufficient reason to move away, asked Petronije Spasic, a veteran who has been decorated several times, at the meeting.

Zivorad Ristic says that his Albanian neighbor blackmails him, offers an absurd price for his house, disturbs his family and makes threats.

Dobrinka Stevanovic stated that she is not leaving as a result of any particular instances of pressure, but she passed many remarks about the work of the administrative organs in Podujevo.

Dragutin Kazic said that his daughter had stones thrown at her, her eye was injured and the perpetrator had not been found. That is why I sold my property in Sijakovac and I shall also sell my house in Podujevo, because I cannot remain here.

Katarina Sekulic complained that her property is being constantly damaged and that this month alone 30 people have come to ask whether she was selling her house, although, as she said, she had not advertised it or even decided to go.

At this meeting other reasons were also found for emigration, such as marriage and better material conditions in other environments. But nevertheless, the unavoidable impression is that people are leaving because of exacerbated intranational relations, personal protection and the protection of property. On this occasion too, the Podujevo leadership predicted forceful measures against nationalists and all those who cause Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate.

MACEDONIA: GRLICKOV LECTURES YOUTHS ON SOCIALISM

LD121754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1459 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Ohrid, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Grlockov today spoke to the participants in the second round of the 13th seminar "Youth in the Self-Managing Socialist Society" on some aspects of the workers and communist movement in the world.

Outlining the general conditions in which the struggle for socialism in the world is being waged, Dr Grlickov emphasized that a high level of polarization as well as a high level of interdependence characterizes the basic international framework in which the world socialist process it taking place in contemporary conditions. This creates positive as well as negative impulses in the international arena.

The socialist process, Grlockov emphasized, is appearing as an historic solution to the crises which are shaking the world, although it still cannot fully and in every way prove its worth in its own socialism as a general theory and the ways and opportunities for it to be achieved. In this connection, Dr Grlickov said that monolithism in the contemporary socialist world is an attempt to camouflage domination and hegemony by one state and party over another. The LCY, Grlickov emphasized, categorically rejects this as a method and relationship and advocates the responsibility of every party and movement to its working class.

Speaking about cooperation between the LCY and other progressive forces in the world, Grilickov emphasized that, while taking into account well-known political-philosophical and historic differences, the LCY is committed to cooperation and dialogue with all workers, communist, socialist, social-democratic and other progressive parties and movements and that this commitment is embodied in its program.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SINGAPORE -- Singapore 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- The president of Singapore, Devan Nair, has received the letters of accreditation of Dr Miodrag Trajkovic, newly-appointed ambassador of the SFRY, permanently based in Jakarta. Ambassador Trajkovic was also received by Singapore's Foreign Affairs Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 12 Aug 82 LD]